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### POST OFFICE REPORT.

This is the shortest of the annual reports. Like the other official documents which we have published, we find nothing in it to condemn. They are all, it seems to us, of a more business-like character than usual. The following paragraphs show the situation of the P. O. Department.

"The post routes of the United States in operation on the 1st day of July last were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 134,818 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportation on that day was about \$4,580,202 miles, and its cost \$3,131,308, viz.—

Miles.	Cost.
By horse and sulky, 11,573,918	\$831,028
By stage and coach, 20,593,192	1,889,792
By steamboat and railroad, 2,413,092	410,488

34,580,202 \$3,131,308

This is exclusive of transportation by steam-boats the act of 1825, which costs about \$16,000 more.

The lettings of the present year have been at a considerable advance on former prices, except those of the express mails, which have been at a saving of about 29 per cent.

To avoid danger of embarrassment from the recent check on the revenue of the department, retrenchments and suspensions of service have been made to the amount of \$359,641 per annum. Great care has been taken to make them in service which was of the least value to the community.

The report of the First Assistant Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, furnishes interesting details as to the mail service.

On the 1st July last the number of post offices was 12,519, being an increase of 752 during the preceding year. The number established was 1,104, and the number discontinued 325. During the same year the appointments of postmasters were 2,068.

The number of post offices on this day is 12,552.

The number of contractors in service during the last year was about 1,947. Of this number, 592 have been fined or had deductions made from their pay, on account of delinquencies and omissions. The aggregate amount of fines and deductions, excluding remissions was \$67,128. The revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1837, was

\$4,100,005 48

The accruing expenditures were about

3,303,428 03

Excess of revenue, \$797,177 40 The revenue of the department for the year ending 30th June last is estimated to have been \$4,262,145

The engagements and liabilities of the department for the same year were 4,659,068

Excess of engagements and liabilities \$417,928

The surplus on hand has prevented embarrassment from this excess of liabilities.

Compared with the preceding year, the revenue has increased about four per cent. This is an unexpected and most gratifying result.

The cash on hand on the 1st inst. was as follows, viz.—In banks, available, or expected to be so after the 1st January next,

\$54,220 01

In draft offices and due from the Canada Post Office,

229,648 74

Total. \$314,068 75

It will be seen that the surplus funds of the department, which at one time exceeded \$300,000, have been greatly diminished.

The financial disasters of last year having prevented the increase which was anticipated in the revenue of the department, it is thought a curtailment of service, on routes now in operation, may be expected for the coming year.

Mr Kendall speaks highly of the fidelity, and precision, with which the accounts of Post Masters and contractors are rendered, but complains of the unreasonable demands of those corporate bodies which it has been thought useful to employ. Some of the railroad companies have refused to contract for the transportation of the mail, at the rate of compensation allowed by law, and, with the characteristic avarice of monopolies, demand a greater remuneration. Provisions are, therefore making for transporting the great Southern mail by other means than railroads. It is matter of deep regret that the public convenience must be sacrificed to the grasping spirit of these chartered companies. Mr Kendall justly says:—

"The charters of railroads are granted for the public convenience, and in their construction they are considered so far public that private property is taken at a valuation for their use without the consent of the owner. Whether these roads are to form an exception as to the right of use vested in the United States by the Constitution is a question which it may soon become necessary to consider."

The following recommendation concludes the report:—

"The valuable books and papers of this Department are in constant peril from the combustible nature of the building now occupied. It has a shingle roof and much wood work within, and in the Department and the Auditor's office there are daily about seventy fires. It is perhaps in greater danger from the proximity of stables and other wooden buildings which could hardly burn in some directions of the wind, without involving the whole structure occupied by the department in their destruction. The consciousness of this constant peril, is one of the most painful incidents to the administration of the department, and I can only relieve my

self from a weight of responsibility by requesting you to bring this subject to the serious attention of Congress."

### SOUND DOCTRINE.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following letter to the editor of the Boston Statesman, from the Rev. John Leland of Cheshire, Mass. Says that paper:—In the contest between Adams and Jefferson, he was one of Mr. Jefferson's most influential supporters and after the election of the Sage of Monticello to the Presidential Chair, he was made the organ of the farmers in Western Massachusetts, so presenting to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the famous "Cheshire Cheese."

The evidence of the agricultural skill and wealth of the democratic yeomanry of New England, was received by the President with peculiar pleasure, and was considered by him the highest compliment he could enjoy. It is the yeomanry of the country who now sustain the present democratic administration—with them resides the pure spirit of democracy—they are the watchers of sacred flame, and their vigilance will never allow it to be extinguished. But we are darning our readers too long from the wisdom of experience which flows below:

### BANK AND PEOPLE.

Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions stock, with nine hundred Presidents, one hundred Cashiers and nine hundred bank Lawyers, five thousand Directors, (all influential characters,) fifty thousand dealers in bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress, and of the State Legislature, who hold stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvent (who want government to pay their debts,) one hundred thousand office seekers, from the presidential chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for new things. All these from a mighty host flanking on one wing with aristocrats, and on the other with abolitionists; with a rear-guard of conservatives, and many scouring parties besides.

Is it possible for the Democracy of the United States to withstand this formidable army, who have already bid defiance and set the bat-

teries of the ground, and the mechanics of the most necessary articles. This class, for the most part, are not seeking nor expecting promotions; their wish is to be protected by government in the enjoyment of their honest earning, deducing therefrom what is necessary for the security of the remainder. Caucuses, conventions, and every necessary rally of scoundrels, call them from their accustomed and chosen pursuits; if there is no imperious call, they choose to be in their occupations. A description of this class forms no great splendor on paper—nothing for the pompous (who despise the dull pursuits of labor,) to admire!

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Their motto is "Equal Rights and no exclusive privileges." And their boast is that the two Presidents (Jefferson and Jackson) which they alone elected over all opposition, have purchased more land, paid more debts and obtained more indemnities, than all the rest of the Presidents.

The first of these favorites drew the Declaration of Independence, and the last effected a victory and deliverance in the "Battle of New Orleans". These two events will never be forgotten while history exists. Should the Banks triumph over the People, in the coming contest, and forever hereafter sustain pre-eminence, yet the whole community will ever enjoy the advantage achieved by the two democratic Presidents, as long as independence, the great western valley of the Mississippi, and freedom from debt are advantages; although many vilify the men by whom the rich advantages were gained.

The love of power and wealth are strong propensities in human nature; and as money is the means to obtain them, the love of it breaks all bounds of restraint and becomes the root of all evil. For the last thirty years the pulpit has been ringing, and it presses trumpeting with more than usual sound, "Money, more money!" and no prospect appears for the previous question to be taken. Christian colleges must be erected and endowed—young men must acquire school divinity—the gospel of law, and, with the characteristic avarice of monopolies, demand a greater remuneration. Provisions are, therefore making for transporting the great Southern mail by other means than railroads. It is matter of deep regret that the public convenience must be sacrificed to the grasping spirit of these chartered companies.

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The banks have proved their power over the government, by suspending specie payments—they stopped the wheels of government, which cost a special session of Congress to remove the blocks. The same may happen as often as the banks please, so long as the banks and government are united in marriage. Some are for dissolving the Union, and thereby retain their rights, while others are shouting "O Bank live forever! who is like unto this beast? who is able to make war with him?"

To have money sufficient for a medium of trade to facilitate all useful commerce, in which individuals may grow wealthy, and the public reap advantage, is desirable; but to have a circulation currency so abundant as to check useful industry in some, and assist others in gambling speculation, (in which one cannot grow rich without others grow poor.) is rather injurious to society at large, but moral reasoning, though ever so sound, is but feeble defense against a heated disposition.

Borrowing nothing from history, but confining myself to what I have seen (from the administration of Lord North, down to the present time) a raging war between the claims of aristocrats and the rights of men.

In the year 1774 the aristocrats contended for the doctrine that Kings were appointed by God; and to resist them would be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring on condemnation. The democrat sought for a government that recognized the sovereignty of the people—the rights of men, under equitable law—a government of expressed and defined powers. After the constitution was put in operation, the aristocrats exerted all their power to blind the administration into a monarchical channel; and by construction made considerable progress;

but the beginning of the present century brought the Apostle of Liberty into the chair whose elevation checked their designs, but did not change their wishes; for in 1811 they changed their ground of opposition, and ex-claimed, "we are all one—now is the era of good feeling—drop all contention and let us build together!" These good words and fair speeches deceived the hearts of many who were simply honest, broke down the line of demarkation, and amalgamated the nation into a hoi polloi. During this apathy of 12 years the aristocrats gained great strength, until the hero of New Orleans was called from the Har-mitage to preside over the nation, who boldly withheld them eight years. As the deposes were removed from the bank of the U. S. and that bank could not obtain a renewal of charter, it has shown such haughtiness to the government and towards other bank, that the power of such an institution ought to be shunned; and yet the bankruptcies of all, and the suspensions of payments in all banks, is laid to the charge of Jackson!

During the revolutionary war, the declaration of the whigs was "If we can save half our interests and gain our independence we shall be satisfied." But now the federalists of the new school say, give us the money—give us the offices—give us the country, and we shall be satisfied; otherwise we shall cast all the blocks in the way in our power, to stop the wheels of government.

The love of money is common with all political parties and if a majority of the people of the United States believe (although the Constitution gives no power) that a bank, incorporated by the general government, will pay the debts of insolvents—and speculative enterprises—foster manufacture and raise the prices of

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was any mode pointed out for citing the credit or, nor any authority given to notify his agent or attorney, his case of not being a resident within the State. The design of the Act of 1835, c. 245, (Glazier's Ed. c. 767—Report,) seems to have been, among other things, to provide a remedy for these defects. And we find that they are held to pay the debt, costs and damages—amounting in many instances to thousands of dollars.

We are informed that the Court was ignorant of the fact that the practice of citing the creditor on execution, or warrant to taxes, by the giving the bond referred to in the fourth section, which is the same required in the seventh section, is substituted for that contained in the tenth section of the Act of 1835. How is the debtor to cite the creditor? The only provision in reference to it is in same fifth section in these words, "and in other respects complying with the provisions of the ninth and tenth sections of the Act to which this is supplementary."

The ninth section referred to provides, that a person committed and in prison shall make a written complaint to the keeper, who shall apply to a Justice of the Peace of the County, by whom the notification is to be made out, which is to be served upon the creditor, or his attorney, in the manner there provided. The design seems to have been to adopt in all respects the same mode for the application, notice, service and subsequent proceedings, as is provided in cases where the debtor is in prison. And it is practicable to do this, for the debtor will not be obliged to be committed to enable him to make such application to the keeper to whose custody he should have been committed, if he had not given the bond. He has but to present himself, being at large, to the keeper to make the request or complaint; and the statute impliedly authorizes the keeper thereupon to proceed, as he would, if in his custody. In conformity to the provisions of the tenth section referred to, the certificate that the debtor has taken the oath should be lodged with such keeper, instead of with the Clerk or Magistrate, issuing the execution.

In this case the debtor himself applied to the magistrate instead of to the keeper of the gaol, and the certificate was lodged with the Clerk instead of the prison keeper.

It may be said, that the notice would be equally effectual, whether made out upon the application of the debtor, or the prison keeper; and it undoubtedly would be so, and other modes of giving notice, equally effectual, might be named; but the answer is, these are not the modes provided by the legislature, and the Courts cannot determine, that other modes, apparently equally satisfactory, shall be substituted for those, which the law has prescribed.

The preliminary proceedings must be in conformity to the provisions of the statute to give the Justices jurisdiction and authorize them to act. This appears to have been the intention of that provision in the tenth section which declares, that this Justices shall "examine the notification and return, and if regular and in due form, may hear," implying that if not regular and in due form, they have no authority to proceed. And such was the decision, in the case of Putnam v. Longley—11 Pick. 487.

The case of Agry v. Belts, 3 Fars, 415, decides, that the certificate of the magistrates is conclusive, as to the fact of notice, but not as to the form and regularity of the papers issued.

The rule for assessing damages adopted in the case of Winthrop v. Dockendorff, 3 Green 156, cannot be applied here. In that case the statute was considered, as authorizing a judgment according to equity and good conscience.

The statute of 1835, prescribes, in case of forfeiture of the bond, the judgment to be rendered, and leaves the Court no discretionary power. And although the agreed statement of facts authorizes the Court to make up judgment for such sum, as it may adjudge due in equity and good conscience, it cannot exercise any power thus granted in violation of the provisions of the statute. Judgment for Plaintiff.

At the bottom of the opinion was this direction: "Judgment to be made up by reckoning interest on the debt only from the judgment to the time of the breach, or condition of the bond—and after breach, by reckoning twenty-five per cent interest on the debt, costs, and costs of commitment.

A few words of explanation will show to those not conversant with the late practice under the Poor Debtors' Law, the manner and extent of the hardships growing out of the above decision.

The laws of '35 and '36 provide that a debtor, arrested on execution, may give a bond to the creditor conditioned as follows:—that the debtor will pay the debt and costs; or, after notice to the creditor, disclose the state of his affairs and take the Poor Debtors' oath; or deliver himself into the custody of the jailer, within six months. If the debtor fail within that time to do one of these three things, the bond is forfeited; and his bondsmen become liable to pay the debt and costs; with twenty-five per cent interest in the light of damages.

A great number of debtors, under such bonds, have cited their creditors, disclosed, taken on the oath, and thus as they supposed discharged their bondsmen from liability. But, it so happens that instead of applying to the jailor, and through him, to a justice, for a citation to their creditors, (which the Court decides is the only legal mode of proceeding) they have universally obtained their citation directly from a justice, without the intervention of the jailor. The consequence is that all the proceedings are

void—it is as if no citation had been issued and no disclosure made—and the bonds in all such cases are forfeited, and bondsmen who were guilty of no neglect in procuring the condition of the bonds to be fulfilled, and who supposed themselves discharged, unexpectedly find themselves held to pay the debt, costs and damages—amounting in many instances to thousands of dollars.

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the removal of slaves from one State to another are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to effect the institution of slavery in the several States and their several limits."

The vote of our Delegation stood as follows:

Yea—Anderson, Fairfield, Parris.

Nay—Davee, Evans, Noyes, Smith, Robinson.

On the first branch of the 3d resolution, viz: "Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly." The vote was—

Yea—Anderson, Davee, Fairfield, Noyes, Parris.

Nay—Evans.

On the 2d branch of the same resolution which declares—

"That the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories as a means or with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into this confederacy."

The following was the vote:—

Yea—Anderson, Davee, Fairfield, Parris.

Nay—Evans, Noyes, Robinson.

On the 1st division of the 4th resolution, resolving—

"That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy?"

Yea—Anderson, Davee, Fairfield, Noyes, Parris.

Nay—Evans, Robinson.

The 2d branch declaring—

"That Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other"—

was passed with the following vote from Maine—

Yea—Anderson, Davee, Fairfield, Parris.

Nay—Evans, Robinson, Noyes.

The first branch of the 5th resolution, declar-

ing—"That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the Union of these States rests and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress" —

received the following votes:—

Yea—Anderson, Fairfield, Parris.

Nay—Evans, Robinson, Noyes.

On the second branch providing—

"That every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, or referred"—

the following was the yeas and nays from this State—

Yea—Anderson, Fairfield, Parris.

Nay—Davee, Evans, Robinson, Noyes.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence was received at New Orleans, on the 7th, by the French steamer Meteor, in 60 hours from St Croix, that the castle of San Juan de Ulloa was taken by the French fleet, after a bombardment of three hours, with a loss of only four men by the blocking squadron, and from four to five hundred Mexicans.

A messenger came in the Morn, and hurried to Washington, being the bearer of important despatches. Three frigates, four sloops of war and four bomb ketches, silenced 160 pieces of Mexican artillery, in less than four hours, and killed and wounded six hundred men of the Mexican garrison.

The Mexicans capitulated, and were allowed to retire; the fortress was immediately occupied by the French. The Mexican army near Vera Cruz was five thousand strong, but as the town was commanded by the castle, the officers did not think themselves able to hold it; but one thousand Mexicans were allowed to remain, to preserve order.

The Prince de Joinville commanded the sloop of war Creole, and behaved very gallantly. It was thought the blockade would be raised by the French. Negotiations for a peace had commenced.

The Messenger despatched to Washington, was the captain of the Meteor. He has arrived there, and reports that, in the action, which was continued two hours and a half, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side five men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty three wounded, two of whom were officers. The Mexicans suffered immensely. The captain of the Meteor, gives a touching description of the carnage. The shore was covered with the dead and the dying, and the piteous cries of the latter were heard throughout the fort.

Abolitionism and Peace Societies are blocks to put under the federal leaver to overturn our republican administration. As to Slavery, the Slaveholders can individually liberate their slaves if they will, but they will not be gulled into it by abolition Societies. The measures which you pursue in your paper, instead of accomplishing will defeat the very object you wish to accomplish. As to slavery, I wish there never had been a negro brought into America, but since they are here, they are perhaps as well off as they can be, admitting their masters use them well. As to Slavery, God told Abraham to circumcise all the males of his house even those that were bought with his money.

The portions of the fort, demolished by the frigates were in a most deplorable condition, the embrasures being entirely dismounted and battered to pieces. The above attack was made on the 27th November.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, December 25, 1838.

We have hitherto forbore any comments on the proceedings of the federal party in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, trusting that public opinion would soon restore the majesty of the laws and the rights of the people. A parallel cannot be found in the annals of our country's history, for this high handed outrage.

Some of the particulars we gave in our last paper, and further notice of the affair will be found in the present number. The calling out of the military seems like an attempt on the part of the present Federal Governor to retain by force power which the people at the ballot boxes refused to his party.

When threats were thrown out by some of the federal papers some months since, that the soldiers from Philadelphia would not leave their seats under the certificate of the majority of the people, we considered it a mere idle threat resulting from a want of information of facts, but we never supposed that a force could be found so reckless enough to carry such a plan into execution. It is admitted that the federal members want at six hundred votes of an election, and that the certificate under which they obtain their seats is from a minority of the Inspectors. If, under these circumstances, such an outrage upon the right of suffrage and the expressed will of the people could be perpetrated, then peace and government are at an end. We take pleasure in acknowledging that some of the federal papers have honesty enough to speak of this affair in terms which it deserves, and denounce in a very measured terms the conduct of their political friends there.

We regret that we have not noticed any such instances of conduct in this State. These things will work together for good. Usurpation and violence will not meet the approbation of the people, and the cause of democracy will be strengthened by the misconduct of its opponents.

Congress. The proceedings of Congress, so far as they have reached us, have not been of much interest. Mr. Atherton's resolutions, which we publish, have passed, although their passage occasioned much excitement.

So long as the question of Slavery can be turned to political account we must expect excitement and discussion on the subject. We doubt the honesty of many of those who are most forward in this matter. We fear that they have more sympathy for their party than for the slave, and that the overthrow of the present administration would give them more satisfaction than the abolition of slavery. Had the President avowed himself an abolitionist, he would not thereby have gained the support of those who are now most noisy on this subject. This question can never be peacefully settled, nor the condition of the slaves materially better, so long as it is made a party affair.

A motto for the Legislature of Maine for 1839.

1st. Industry, frugality and economy.

2dly. In assisting the Governor and Council in the appointment of officers, let this be your motto, 1st. to appoint men of honor, truth, and honesty. 2dly. to appoint men of ability to do the duties of their offices.

The rebels have got the rule this year and if they do not convert the people that they are their friends, they will soon lose their power.

He is not a republican who is one in name and not in nature; but he is a republican who seeks the public good above his own private interest.

JAMES HOOPER.

The above remarks are from one whom age and in-

finitude have placed beyond the reach of ambition or self-interest—one who still retains the democratic principles he has always cherished and practised. His desire for the welfare of his country and for the triumph of democratic principles, is as warm within him as in his younger days. All will acknowledge the justice and propriety of the advice, and we well know it will be for the cause of democracy if all would practice it. En J.

To Editor R. Warren, one of the Editors of the Eastern Baptist.

SIR—I have been a reader of the Eastern

Baptist from the beginning and I have read many

good pieces in it. I find many things in it

now which I do not like; one is Abolitionism.

You are for sending a host of petitions to Con-

gress to abolish slavery. If you were to send

ten thousand to Congress with ten thousand

signers to each, it would do no good; because it

is of no use to petition Congress to do that

which they have no power to do. Congress

has no more power to abolish slavery than they

have to say that a son shall not strike his father

until he is twenty-one years old. If you had

real President Wayland's remarks upon this

subject, and published them in your paper, you

would have done honor to yourselves and good

to the public. What Wayland wrote on this

subject I know to be facts, and for one I am

satisfied with his ideas on the subject of slavery.

The two "S's" and "N." are so full of them-

selves, that they run over on every occasion.

The two "S's" are riding through the State of

Maine as though one was the Bishop of Dur-

ham and the other the Bishop of Canterbury,

making such remarks as they think proper, but

they may consider that other people will make

such remarks upon them as they think proper.

They must not think, that because they are

Editors of a little paper, that they know more

than every body else. I wish they would

compare their travels with the travels of the Apo-

stles of the Apostles, and see the disparity.

Mr. N. is a lame man, and he would do well

to lower himself down seventy-five per cent

from his present stand.

Abolitionism and Peace Societies are blocks

to put under the federal leaver to overturn our

republican administration. As to Slavery, the

Slaveholders can individually liberate their

slaves if they will, but they will not be gulled

into it by abolition Societies. The measures

which you pursue in your paper, instead of ac-

complishing will defeat the very object you wish

to accomplish. As to slavery, I wish there

never had been a negro brought into America,

but since they are here, they are perhaps as

well off as they can be, admitting their masters

use them well. As to Slavery, God told Abra-

ham to circumcise all the males of his house

even those that were bought with his money.

The portions of the fort, demolished by the

frigates were in a most deplorable condition,

the embrasures being entirely dismounted and

battered to pieces. The above attack was

made on the 27th November.

A Good Wife.—Louis XIV said that his

Queen never gave him pain but when she died.

Paul's preaching, Paul immediately sent him home to his master. The Apostle of Christ exhorted servants to be obedient to their own masters, not only to the good and gentle but also to the froward.

Mr. N. has made long speeches on forming a Peace Society. There are but two classes of men in the world (in a spiritual sense) the one are believers, and the other unbelievers, or the church of God and the world. The true church of God are called with an holy calling, not according to their works but according to God's purpose and grace which was given to them in Christ Jesus before the world began, and are baptised according to God's word.

Any other society separate from this is not known in God's word, either by precept, example or inference. When the soldiers asked John the Baptist what they should do, he told them to do violence to no man, and to be content with their wages.

Our Lord Jesus Christ has told us that there shall be wars and rumors of wars, nation shall rise against nation and Kingdom against King- dom, and that there shall be earthquakes, famine and pestilence, and the Scriptures must be fulfilled.

When Christ told Peter, that he must go to Jerusalem and be crucified and rise again the third day, Peter said he was far from these Lord, it shall never be done unto thee. Jesus said unto him, get thee behind me Satan, for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but the things that be of man. If our Lord was on earth in person now I believe he would say to N. that he did to Peter. Christ says again, Know ye not that I could pray to my Father and he would send me more than twelve legions of angels. How then could the Scriptures be fulfilled that thus it must be. There never will be an universal peace on earth until the Angel of God comes down from Heaven with a great chain in his hand and lays hold of the great dragon called the Devil and Satan and binds him and casts him into the bottomless pit and sets a seal upon him that he shall deceive nations no more until the thousand years expire.

If N. can bind the devil he can accomplish his object. So long as the devil goes about as a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour there will not be peace among the nations of the earth, and it is very difficult to keep peace long in the present year.

He immediately commands one of his officers to collect a sufficient number of men and immediately to kill or take them and bring them to justice that the public may have security. But N. tells them that they must not destroy these robbers; but Caesar says these robbers infest the country—no man's property is safe. He immediately commands one of his officers to collect a sufficient number of men and immediately to kill or take them and bring them to justice that the public may have security.

Success we say to the agriculture of Maine.

Pretty well for one year.—The Advertiser says that the debt of the State at the close of 1837, was \$414,000, and will be increased by \$100,000, to one million of dollars, at the end of the next session of the Legislature—thus exhibiting an accumulation of \$500,000 debt, since the Federalists came into power. Truly, it was time to stop.

The Cincinnati Mirror says that a man who was hung lately in a neighboring State for burglary and murder, confessed under the gallows that his career of crime began by stopping a newspaper without paying for it.

The President's Message was conveyed from Washington to Philadelphia, a distance of 136 miles, in four hours and forty-five minutes including all delays.

## POTATOES IN MAINE.

It is an ill wind that blows no body no good; it is the old saw, and the good people of Maine appear to be realizing its truth.

The potato crop in that state is good, and an active exportation is now going on from the Penobscot and Kennebec, of this root, to those parts of the eastern and middle states that had the third day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity of redemption which William Bradbury had in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Byron in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradbury conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1837, taking back a bond of defer-

rence, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Aaron Stevens by deed on the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1838,

